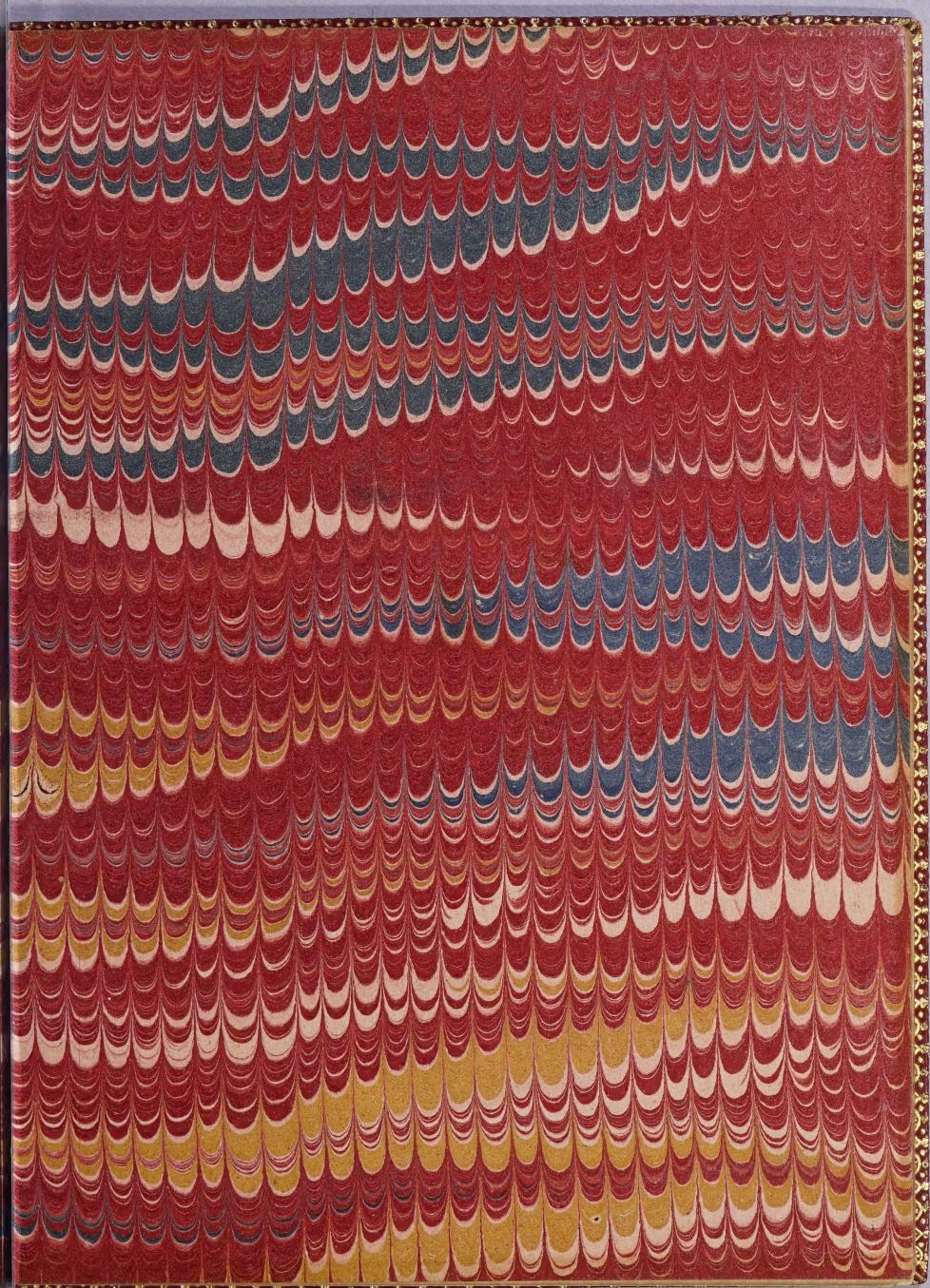






John Carter Brown.

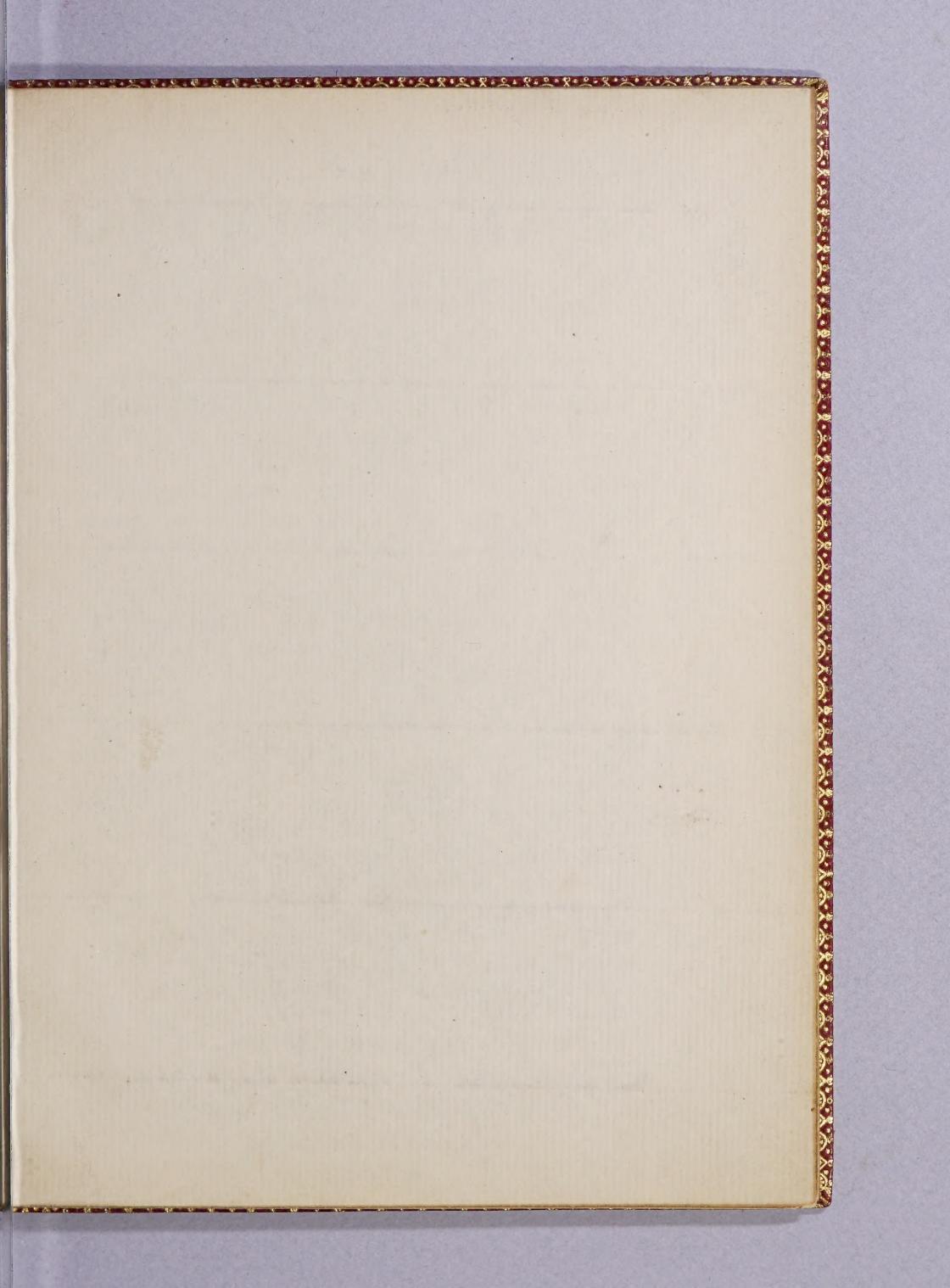


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B² in Longfellow collection.

(2) in Church Cat. #338

under Robert Johnson



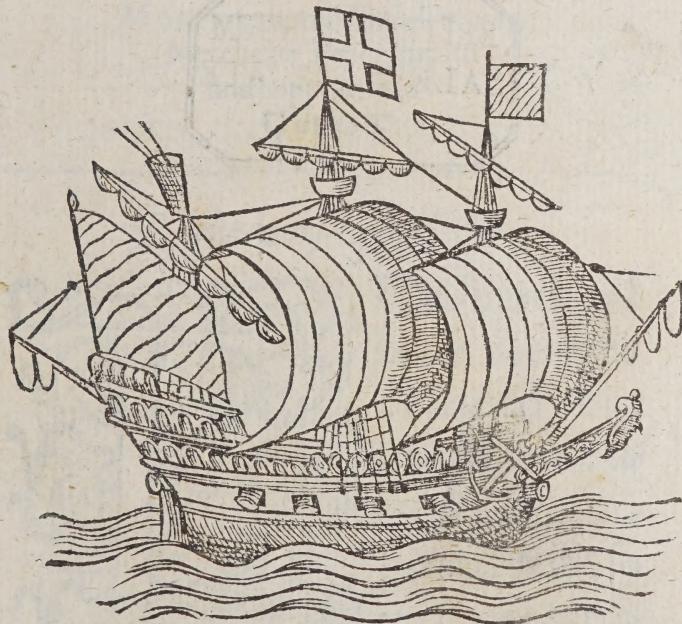
BOUND BY F. BEDFORD

126

A
1900

Nova Britannia.
OFFRING MOST
Excellent fruities by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.

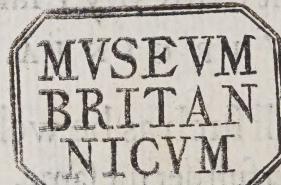


L O N D O N .

Printed for SAMUEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.

1609.

BOUND BY F. BEDFORD



RJICB



JOHN CARTER BROWN

To the Right Worchipfull, Sir
THOMAS SMITH, of London
Knight, one of his Maiesties Councell for
VIRGINIA, and Treasurer for the Colonie,
and Gouernor of the Companies of the
MOSCOWIA and East INDA
Merchants Peace, health
and happinesse in

CHRIST.

Right worshipfull Sir,

Even much as I
haue alwayes
obserued your
honest zeale to
God, accom-
panied with so
excellent carri-
age and resolu-
tion, in actions of best consequence,

THE EPISTLE,

I cannot but discouer vnto you for
your further encouragement, the
summe of a priuate speech or dis-
course, touching our plantation in
Virginia, vttered not long since in
London, where some few Aduentu-
rers (well affecting the enterprise)
being met together touching their
intended proiect, one among
the rest stood vp and be-
gan to relate (in effect)
as followeth.

R. I.

Nova



NOVA BRITANNIA.

Offering most excellent fruites by Planting in VIRGINIA.



Hereas in our last mee-
ting and conference the o-
ther day, obseruing your
sufficient reasons answer-
ing all obseuctions, and
your constant resolution to
go on in our Plantation,
they gave me so god con-
tent and satisfaction, that
I am driven against my
selfe, to confesse mine own
errore in standing out so
long, whereby many of
you (my friends) were engaged in the busynesse before mee,
at whoseosten insigations I was but little moued, and
lightly esteemed of it, till beeing in place, where obseruing the
wise and prudent speech, of a worthy Gentleman, (well
knowne to you all) a most painfull mannger of such publike
assayzes within this Cittie, which moued so effectuallie, tou-
ching the publike utilitie of this noble enterprize, that with-
holding no longer, I yeelded my money and euerdours, as
others did, to advance the same, and now vpon more aduis'd
consideration, I must needes say I never accounted my
poppe

Noua Britannia.

poure meanes employed to better purpose, then (by Gods helpe) the successe of this may be, and therefore I cannot but desirer, (if you please to heare) what I rudely conceiue of as suddaine.

There are divers monuments already publith in Print to the world, manifesting and shewing, that the coastes and parts of Virginia haue bene long since discovered, peoples & possessed by many English, both men, women and children, the naturall subjects of our late Queen Elizabeth, of famous memorie, conducted and left there at sundry times, And that the same fowring and possession, is there yet kept and possessed, by the same English, or by their siede and of spring, without any interruption or invasion, either of the Savages (the natives of the countrie) or of any other Prince or people (so ought we heare or know) to this day, which argueth sufficiently to vs (and it is true) that ouer those English and Indian people, no Christian King or Prince (other then James our Soueraigne Lord and King) ought to haue rule or Dominion, nor can, by possession, conquest or inheritance, truely claime or make just Title, to thole Territories, or to any part thereof: Except it be (as wee heare of late) that a challenge is laide to all, by vertue of a donation from Alexander the sixt Pope of Rome, wherin (they say) is given al the West Indies, including Florida & Virginia, with al America, and whatsoever Islands adiacent.

But what is this to vs: they are blind indeede that stumble here, it is much like that great Donation of Constantine Whereby the Pope himselfe doth hold and claime, the Citie of Rome and all the Westerne Empire, a thing that so crosseth all Histories of truth, and sound Antiquitie, that by the apt resemblance of thole two Donations, the whole West Empire, from a temporall Prince to the Pope, and the whole West Indies, from the pope to a temporall Prince, I doe verily gesse they be neare of kinne, they are so like each other, the one an olde tale vaine and fabulos, the other a new toye most idle and ridiculous.

valben

Noua Britannia.

When the flatterers of Cambyses King of Persia, could finde no lawe to warrant his immoderate lust and incestuous marriage with his owne daughter, yet they tolde of another lawe which they had found, whereby the Kings of Persia might doe what they listed, if in these cases likewise there be a law that the Pope may doe what he list, let them that list obey him, for we belieue not in him.

Letting goe (therefore) these legendarie fables, which howsoeuer some men holde authentike as their Creede, yet are they in the iudgement of wise men, things of no vallewe, nor doe import to vs, any cause of doubt or feare, but that we goe on in our honest enterprize and lawfull purpose now in hand, that (as wee hope) his Maestie mindeth not the relinquishing his estate and interest, derived to him by right of succession, from his immediate predecessor, but soz the further planting and succouring our old Colony, hath given vs leau to make new supplies, whitch wee lately sent thilke vnder the conduct of Christopher Newport Captaine: And hath granted many grattous priuiledges, vnder the great Seale, to vs and to our heires for ever, that will aduenture or plant in the said plantation: So I wish and intreate all well affected subiects, some in their persons, others in their purses, cheerefully to aduenture and toyntly take in hand, this bigh and acceptable worke, tending to aduance and spread the kingdome of God, and the knowldege of his truth, among so many Millions of men and women, sauage and blinde, that never yet saw the true light shone before their eyes, to enlighthen their mindes and comfort their soules; as also for the honour of our King, and enlarging his kingdomes, and soz preservation and defence, of that small number our friendes and countrimen already planted, least for want of more supplies wee become a scorne to the world, subiecting our somer aduentures to apparent spoyle and hazard, and our people (as a prey) to be sackt and puld out of possession, as were the French (to their infamie) out of Noua Francia, not many yeares agoe, and which is the last and least respect, / yet

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most vsually preferred) for the singular good and benefit that will undoubtedly arise to this whole Nation, and to euerie one of vs in particular, that will aduenture therein, as by true relation (God willing) I shall make it manifestly appere to all.

It is knowane to the world and cannot be forgotten, that the daies and raigne of Maene Elizabeth, brought forth the highest degree of wealth, happiness, and honor, that euer England had before her time, whereof to let passe the particular praises, as impertinent to my purpose, I doe onely call to minde our Royall Fleetes and Marchants shippes, (the Jewels of our land,) our excellent Nauigators, and admirable voyages, as into all parts and round about the Globe with god successe, to the high fame and glorie of our Nation, so especially their aime and course was most directed to the new found world, to the mayne land and infinite Islands of the West Indies, intending to discouer, with what conuenienty to plant and settle English Colonies, in places not already possessed and inhabited by Subiects of other Christian princes, wherein after many tedious and perilous aduentures, howsouer strange seas and miserable famine, had denoured and distressed shippes and men of inestimable value; yet were not the remnant escaping, swallowed vp of dispayre, nor their harts and spirits daunted with feare, but daily armed afresh with invincible courage, and greater resolution (scorning to sit downe by their losses) made new attempts, not induring to looke on whiles so huge and spacious countries (the fourth part of the world, and the greatest and wealthiest part of all the rest, shoud remaine a wildernes, subiect (for the most part) but to wilde beastes and fowles of the ayre, and to sauage people, which haue no Christian, nor ciuill vse of any thing, and that the Subiects onely of one Prince Christian, which but within the memorie of man began first to creepe vpon the face of those Territories, and now by meanes of their broken remnants settled heere and there, doe therefore imagine the world to be theirs, shoulding out all other nati-

qvs,

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ons, accompling themselves kings and commanders, not onely in townes and places where they haue planted, but ouer all other parts of America, which containe sundry vaste and barbarous Regions, many of whch (to this day) they neuer knew, nor did ever settle soote therein: whch notwithstanding, ift were yeelded them as due: yet their strength and meanes farre inferior to their aspires, will neuer stretch to compasse or replenish the hundreth part thereof, and this wee proued true not many yeres agoe, our prince and theirs being then at open hostilitie, their best and chielest residen-
ces were scattered with so paoe and slender troupes, that with handfulls of men (at sundry times) wee ran through all, surprizing and sacking their strongest soots and townes in those parts, and might long since, with ease, following aydeconding our forces, haue set them to their stnt.

But seeing we so passed by their dwellings, that in seacing our selues, wee sought not to unsettle them, but by Gods mercy after many stormes, were brought to the Coast of another countrie, farre distant and remote from their habita-
tions: why shold any frowne or enule at it, or if they do; why shold wee (neglecting so faire an opportunitie) faint or feare to enlarge our selues, where is our force and auncient vigour? Doeth our late reputation sleepe in the dust? No, no, let not the world deceiue it selfe, wee still remaine the same, and vpon iust occasion givenen, we shall quickly shew it too: having now by Gods blessing more meanes then euer heretofore, being strongly seined now, where we wanted to lie open: Our plant we trust, is firmly rooted, our armes and limmes are strong, our branches faire, and much desire to spread themselves abroad.

But before I come to discribe this earthly Paradice, or to proue the points of my proposition mentioned before; you shall know, that the first discouery and actuall possession ta-
ken thereof, was in the raigne, and by the subteits of Henry the seventh of England, at whch time did Spaine also discouer; and by that right of discouery, doeth retaine and hold

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their *Noua Hispania*, and all other their limmits vpon that coast : But that we now entend to ground vpon, is a more late discouery and actuall possession, taken in the name and right of Queene Elizabeth, in Aan. 1584. the 13. of July, as is truely set downe in the booke of English voyages, by sundrie English Captaines and Gentlemen in that voyage, whose names are recorded in that discourse (and many of which are yet living) whereof when her Maestie had true information, she named the countrie Virginie, and did assigne to Walter Raleagh (then a Gentleman of worth) power and authority to plant forces and Colonies there, at his pleasure, who transported thither in Anno 1587. by the conduct of Iohn White chiefe leader, aboue an hundred men, women, and children at one time, and left them there to inhabite to this day : notwithstanding it is true indeede (as some may object) It is now aboue twentie yeares agoe since these things were done, and yet euer since in all this time, we never saw or heard of any god that hath come from thence, nor of any hope, that might encourage vs anelso to engage our selues therein.

But let vs rightly weigh the reason of it, and then judge : Those hundred and vpwards conducted thither by Iohn White, and whose particular names you may see recorded in the same booke of voyages, were left there, with intent and promise to be supplied from England, with more companies and all necessarie, the next yea re following : in the meane time, they were to plant and soiftie themselues in best manner they could, and to make a discouery of such mineralles, and other marchandize as the countrey shoulde yelde by nature. But as all good actions haue their crosses and their bane attending on them, so had this ; for that those which had the managing of a new supplie, being the next yea re sufficiently furnished to sea for that end ; yet most vnaturally, being tainted with that common corruption of time, turned their heads another way, and with greevyng mindes, betooke themselves wholy to hunt after pillage upon

Nouia Britannia.

Upon the Spanish coaste, where spending their men, their time and prouisions, they were not able (being come and arriued at the pozt) to make vp into the land, to visit and relieve their friends, but were forced to retire for England againe, whereby the edge of those aduenturers that set them forth, was so abated, that this most honourable enterprise so happily begunne, was by this occasion most vnhappily ended: neither had our poore country-men left there, any meanes from thence to visite vs, nor in all this time to glie vs any light of their owne estate: whereas then, if these beginnings had beeene followed as they ought, and as by Gods helpe we now entend, that countrey had long since become a most royall addition to the crowne of England, and a very nursery and fountaine of much wealth and strength vnto this kingdome.

When Christopher Columbus (the first bewrayer of this new world) was to make his proffer where he liked best, he chose Henry the seauenth of England, as in those dayes the most worthy and best furnished for Navigations, of all the Kings in Christendome; offering to inuest his Maiestie with the most pretious and richest vaines of the whole earth, neuer knownen before, as he did also the like, to the Kings of Portugale and Spaine, who (as the story saith) for his poore apparell and simple looks, and for the noueltie of his proposition, was of most men accounted a hayne foole, and bitterly reected: save that the Spanish better conceming then some others, beganne to entertaine and make use of his skill, which within these hundred yeares, hath brought forth those apparent fruits to the world as cannot be hidde. Their Territories enlarged, their Navigations encreased, their subjects enriched, and their superfluity of coyne overspredding al parts of the world, procures their Crowne to flourish, and highly commendeth the wisedome of Spaine; whose quicke apprehension and speedy addresse, preuented all other Princes: albeit (as you know) their greatness of mind aring together with their money and meanes, hath turmoiled

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all Christendome these fourtie yeares and more.

And this I but mention, to note the blind diffidence of our English natures, which laugh to scorne the name of Virginia, and all other new projects, be they never so probable, and will not believe till we see the effects; as also to shew how capable men ought to be, in things of great importance, aduisedly to take the first occasions. We reade of Haniball, who chasing home the Romanes to the gates of Rome, and neglecting them to scale the walles, could never aster with all his strength and policies come neere the like aduantage: yet I must briesly tell you now what I conceive with toy, that howsoeuer the busnes of this plantatiōn hath beene formerly miscaried, yet it is now going on in better way, not enterprised by one or two priuate subiects, who in their greatnesse of minde, sought to compasse that, which rather beſeemed a mighty Prince, (such as ours) or the whole ſtate to take in hand: for it is not vndeſtāndēble to you all, how many Noble-men of honourable mindes, how many worthy Knights, Merchants, and others of the beſt diſpoſition, are now ſoynd together in one Charter, to receiuē equall priuileges according to their ſeverall aduentures; every man engaging his purſe, and ſome Noble-men, Knights, and Gentlemen intending to goe in their owne persons, which I did heare to protest and bow, againſt any people whomſoever, ſhall any way ſeke to entrappe or impeach our proceedings, an utter reuenge upon their bodiēs or goods, if they be to be found upon ſea or land: whereby we haue assured hope (God assisting vs) to be effectually able to make good againſt all, and in ſhort time to bring to a moſt happy euent the thing we take in hand.

And now in diſcribing the naturall ſeate and diſpoſition of the countrye it ſelſe: if I ſhould ſay no more but with Caleb and Iofhua, The laad which we haue ſearched out is a very good laad, if the Lord loue vs, he will bring our people to it, and will giue it vs for a poſſeſſion. This were enough to you that are willing, but yet a little more in particu-

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particular obserued, by the best Shippes and printed discourses, and by conference of such as haue beene lately there and seene it, I thinke good to deliuere to satisfie others: First the voyage is not long nor tedious, sixe weekes at ease will send vs thither, whereas sixe moneths suffice not to come other places where we trade: our course and passage is thorough the great Ocean, where is no feare of rocks or flatts, nor subject to the streights and restraint of sovreine Princes, most windes that blow, are apt and fitte for vs, and none can hinder vs: when we come at the coast, there is continuall depth enough, with god bottome for Anchor hold, and the land is faire to fall withall, full of excellent god harbours; the world affoords not better for Shippes of all burdens, many pleasant Islands great and small affronting the Coast: Two godly riuers are discovered winding farre into the mayne, the one in the North part of the land by our western Colonies, Knights and Gentlemen of Exeter Plimonth and others; The other in the South part thereof by our Colonie of London: Upon which Riuer, beeing both broad, deepe and pleasant, abounding with store of fish, our Colony haue begun to fortifie themselves, and haue built a towne, and named it (in honour of our King) Iames towne, fourescore miles within land, vpon the North side of the Riuer (as is London vpon the riuer of Thames) from whence wee haue discovered the same Riuer, one hundred myles further into the mayne land, in the searching whereof, they were so rauisht with the admirableness of the streme, and with the pleasant land trending along on eyther side, that their ioy exceeded and with great admiration they praised God.

The Country it selfe is large and great assuredly, though as yet, no exact discouerie can bee made of all, It is also commendable, and hopefull euerie way, the ayre and climate most sweete and wholsome, much warmer then England, and very agreeable to our natures: It is inhabited with wild and sauage people, that live up and downe

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downe in troupes, like heards of Deare in a Forrest: they haue no law but nature, their apparell skinnes of beasts, but most goe naked: the better sort haue houses, but poore ones, they can no Arte nor Science, yet they liue vnder superior command, such as it is, they are generally very louing and gentle, and doe entertaine and relieue our people with great kindnesse: they are easie to be wrought to good, and would fayne embraze a better condition: the land yeldeth naturally for the sustentation of man: abundance of fish, both scale and shel: of land and water-fowles infinite strore: of Deere, Raine and fallow, Stags, Coneys and Hares, with many fruets and rootes good for meate.

There are valleyes and plaines streaming with swete springs, like veines in a naturall bodie: there are hilles and mountaines, making a sensible proffer of hidden treasure, neuer yet searched: the land is full of mineralles, plentie of woodes (the wants of England) are there growing: goodly Okes and Elmes, Beech and Birch, Spruce, Walnut, Cedar and Firre trees, in great abundance: the soile is strong and lustie of it owne nature, and sendeth out naturally fruitfull Vines running vpon treés and shrubbes: it yeldeth also Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch and Larre, Sassafras, Mulberry-trees and Silke-wormes, many skinnes and rich surres, many swete woodes, and Dyers woodes, and other costly dyes: plenty of Stirgton, Tymber for Shipping, Malt, Plancke and Deale, Hope ashes, Cautare, and what else we know not yet, because our daies are yong. But of this that I haue said, if bare nature be so amiable in it naked kind, what may we hope, when Arte and nature both shall toyne and striue together, to giue best content to man and beast? as now in handling the severall parts propounded, I hal shew in order as they lie.

For the first (if I forget not my selfe) how it may tend to aduance the kingdome of God, by reducing sauage people from their blind superstition to the light of religion, when some obiect, we seeke nothing lesse then the cause of God, being

Nouæ Britanniæ.

being led on by our owne p̄suade ends, and secondly how we
can warrant a supplantation of those Indians, or an intrusion
into their right and possessions.

To the first wee say, as many actions both god in themselves, and in their successe, haue beeene performed with bad intents, so in this case, howsoeuer our naughtnes of minde may swy very much: yet God may haue the honor, and his kingdome aduanced in the action done: but yet by þ way, me thinkes this obiection comes in our time, and both well admonish vs, how to rectifie our harts, and ground our meditations before we begin: we doe generally applaud, and highly commend the godnesse of the cause, and that it is such a profitable plough as every honest man ought to set his hand vnto, , both in respect of God and the publike good, this is our generall voice, and we say truth, soz so it is.

But wee must beware, that vnder this pretence, that bittre roote of greedy gaine be not so settled in our harts, that beeing in a golden dreame, if it fal not out presently to our expectation, we flinke away with discontent, and draw our purles from the charge, if any shew this affection, I would wish his basenes of minde to bee noted: What must bee our direction then, no more but this: if thou doest once approue the worke lay thy hand to it cheerfully, and withdraw it not till thy taske bee done, at all assayes and new supplies of money bee not lagge, nor like a dull horse thatt alwaies in the lash, for heere lyes the poyson of all god attempts, when as men without halting and pulling, will not bee drawne to perforne, soz by this, others are discouraged, the action lies vndone, and the first expence is lost: But we are to looke soz no gaine in lewe of all our adventurures : yes vndoubtedly there is assured hope of gaine, as I will shew anone in due place, but looke it bee not chiese in our thoughtes, God hath said by Solomon: Cast thy bread vpon the waters, and after many dayes thou shalt finde it, he will give the blessing : And as soz supplanting the Sauages, we haue no such intent: Our intrusion into their possessions shall tend to their great good,

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and no way to their hurt, unlesse as unydded beastes , they procure it to themselves : Wee purpose to proclaime and make it knowlene to them all, by some publike interpretation, that our comyngh thither is to plant our seires in their Countre: yet not to supplant and roote them out, but to bring them from their base condition to a farre better : First in regard of God the Creator, and of Iesus Christ their Redēemer, if they will belieue in him: And secondly, in respect of earthly blessings wherof they haue now no comfortable vse, but in beastly brutish manner, with promise to defend them against all publike and private enemies: Wee can remember since Don John Daquila with his forces, invading Ireland, a noble civill kingdome, where al(except a few runnagates) were settled in the truth of Religion, and stued by wholsome lawes, under the milde government of Christian Kings and Princes, long before his grandfires cradle: yet bee thought it no rōberie to proclaime and publish to the world, that his coming thither was to none other end, but to free the Nation from their bondage and tyrannous subjection , and to bring the blind soules to Catholike Religion : a plausible pretence, the least end of his thought.

But if this were coyned in those dayes by the Minters themselves, to passe for currant through the world: howsoever base it was indeede, we hope they will be as honourable to our case, and giue as free passage and allowance to our Invasion, much more currant, and so farre different, as not to bring a people, (according to our prouerbe) out of the syring panne into the fire, but to make their condition truely more happy, by a mutuall enterchange and commerce in this sort. That as to our great expence and charge, wee make aduentures, to impart our diuine riches, to their inestimable gaine, and to couer their naked miserie, with civill vse of foode , and cloathing, and to traine them by gentle meanes, to those ma-nuall artes and skill, which they so much affect, and doe admire to see in vs: so in lewe of this , wee require nothing at their hands, but a quiet residence to vs and ours, that by our owne

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owne labour and toyle. We may worke this god unto them and recompence our owne aduentures, costs and trauells, in the ende: wherein, they shalbe most friendly welcome to contynue their labours with ours, and shall enjoy equall priuileges with vs, in whatsover god successe, time or meanes may bring to passe. To which purpose, we may verily beleue, that God hath reserved in this last age of the world, an infinite number of those lost and scattered sheepe, to be wonne and recovered by our means: of whom so many as obstatately refuse to unite themselves unto vs, or shall maligne or disturbe our plantation, our chattell, or whatsoever belonging to vs, they shalbe held and reputed, recusant, notwithstanding their owne god: and shall bee draft with as enemies of the Commonwealth of their country: whereby, hold much god wee shall performe to those that be god, and how little iniurie to any, will easily appeare, by comparing our present happiness with our former auncient miseries, wherein wee had continued brutish pore and naked Britans to this day, if Iulius Cæsar with his Romaine Legions, (or some other) had not laid the ground to make vs lame and ciuill.

But for my second point propounded, the honour of our King, by enlarging his Kingdome to proue how this may tend to that: no argument of mine can make it so manifest, as the same is cleere in it selfe; Divine testimonies shew, that the honour of a King consisteth in the multitude of subiects, and certainly the state of the lewes was farre more gloriouſ, by the conquests of Dauid, and under the ample raigne of Solomon, then ever before or after: The twelue Tribes were then all subiect; The bordering nations tributarie, no doubt a happy subiecction to many of them: whereby they had the better meanes, to beleue and know God the Creator of heaven and earth: Honorable I graunt is iust Conquest by sword, and Hercules is fained to haue had all his felicitie, in subduing and rooting out the Tyrants of the world, but unfaidly it is most honorabla indeede, to subdue the tyrannie of the roaring Lion, that devoureſ those pore soules in their

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ignorance and leads them to hell for want of light, when our Dominions shalbe enlarged, and the subiects multiplied of a people so bought and ransomed, not by strones of raging cruelties (as West India was converted) with rapiers point and Musket shot, murdering so many Millions of naked Indians, as their stories doe relate, but by faire and louing meanes sulting to our English Natures, like that soft and gentle voice, wherein the Lord appeared to Elias: Howe honourable wil this be, in the sight of men and of ages to come, but much more glorious in the sight of God, when our king shall come to make his triumph in heaven: The prophet Daniell doth assure, that for this conquest, of turning many vnto righteousness, he shall shine as the Starres for euer and ever.

And yet this is not all that may bee said, the auncient law, the lawe of Moses setteth it downe, as a blessed thing, when the Prince and people of God, shalbe able to lend to all, and neede to borrow of none, and it added very much to the fame and wisdome of King Solomon, which the world came farre and neare to wonder at, in that his kingdomes were replenished with gold and siluer in abundance, and with riches brought in by shippes sent yearly forth in ample trade of Marchandise, whereof we reade not the like among all the Kings of Israel. And upon good warrant, I speake it haere in private, what by these new discoveries into the Westernne partes, and our hopefull settling in chieffest places of the East, with our former knowne trades in other partes of the world, I doe not doubt (by the helpe of God) but I may live to see the daies (if Marchants haue their due encouragement) that the wisdome, Maestie, and Honor of our King, shalbe spread and enlarged to the endes of the world, our Pauisgations mightely increased, and his Maesties customes more then trebled.

And as for the third part, the relēing our men already planted, to preserue both them and our former aduentures, I shall not neede to say much, the necessarie is so apparent,
that

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that I hope no Adventurer will be wanting therin,

Our Saviour Christ resembles them that gue over in their best duties, to foolish builders, that hauing laid the foundation, doe grauell themselves in the midde way and so become ridiculous : It had bene extreme madnesse in the Lewes (when having sent to spy the land that flowed with milke and honiy, and fenne for two returned backe with tydings of impossibilitie to enter and preuaile,) if then they had retayzed and lost the land of promise : No doubt, the Devil that enuied them, that enterprize of theirs, doth now the like in ours, and we must make accompt, and looke to be encounred with many discouragements, partly by our friends and neighbours, (such as we vse to say) will neither goe to Church nor tarry at home, as also (which is no new thing) euery such as haue bene sent to spy the land, one while obiecting the charge will be great, the busynesse long, and the gaines nothing, and besides, the Anakimes that dwell in the mountaines, will come and pull vs out by the eares, with such like scoleries I know not what.

But wee must bee prepared with Caleb and Iosua (so highly commended) to oppose an extraordinary zeale against the detractings of such, to rescue our enterprize from malicious ignorance, and to still their murmurings with reprove, soz though in ordinary and common occasions, it be our dutie to be caried with ordinary patience, meekeenesse and humilitie, yet to shew an excellent spirit, when the cause is worth it, and in such a case as this, requiring passing resolution; It is but our weakeresse to stumble at strawes, and a basenesse to gnaw upon every bone that is cast in our way, which we may obserue by those noble dogges of Albania presented to King Alexander, whose natures contermned to encounter or praysonably beastes of no valour, but with an overflowing courage flying upon the Lyon and the Tyger, did then declare their vertue.

And now it followes, how it can be good for this Common wealth which is likewise most apparant many waies.

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First, if we consider what strength of shippynge may be raised and maintained thence, in furnishing our owne wants of sondrie kindes, and the wants of other Nations too, in such needfull things arising thence, whiche can hardly now be obtained from any other part of the world, as planke and tymber for shippynge, with deale and wainscot, pipes faues and clabbord, with stoe of sope ashes, whereof there grow the best woods to make them in great abundance, all which we may there haue, the wood for the cutting, and the ashes for the burning, whiche though they be grosse commodities, yet no Marchandise is better requested, nor will sooner yield gold or silver, in any our bordering Nations. England and Holland alone, spend in these about three hundred thousand pounds sterlنج every yeare; we may transport hether or unto Hamborough, Hollaund or other places, fiftie per centum better cheape, then from Prusia or Polonia, from whence they are onely now to be had, where also, the woods are spent and wasted, that from the place where the wood is cut, and the ashes burnt, they are brought by land at least two hundred miles to ship. And from hence we may haue Iron and Copper also in great quantity, about whiche the exence and waste of wood, as also for building of Shippes, will be no hurt, but great seruice to that countrey: the great superfluity whereof, the continual cutting downe, in many hundred yeares, will not be able to overcome; whereby will likewise grow a greater benefite to this land, in preserving our woodes and Tymber at home, so infinitely and without measures, upon these occasions cutte downe, and faine into such a sickenesse and wasting consumption, as all the physicke in England cannot cure.

We doubt not but to makethere in few yeares stoe of good Wines, as any from the Canaries, by replanting & making tame the Vynes that naturally grow there in great abundance; onely send men of skill to doe it, and Copers to make caske and hoopis for that and all other uses, for whiche there is woode enough at hand.

There

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There are Silke-wormes, and plenty of Mulberry-trees, whereby Ladies, Gentlewomen and little children, (being set in the way to doe it) may be all employed with pleasure, in making silke, comparable to that of Persia, Turkey, or any other. We may bring from thence Sturgeon, Caviare, and new land-fish of the best. There growes Hempe for Cordage, an excellent commodity, and Flaxe for linnen cloth; which being sowne and well manured, in such a climate and fertile soyle, will make great benefit, and will put downe that of other countries.

And for the making of Pitch, Tarre, Turpentine, Soap-alyes, Deale, Mainscot, and such like, wee haue alreadie promised and sent thither skillfull workemen from forraigne parts, which may teach and set ours in the way, wherby we may set many thousands a worke, in these and such like services.

For as I tolde you before, there must be Art and industry with other helps and meanes extended, with a little patience to bring these thinges to passe, wee must not looke to reap with ioy, except we loose in teares: The abundance of King Solomons golde and silver, did not raine from heauen vpon the heads of his Subiectes: but heauenly prouidence blessed his Navigation, and publike assayzes, the chiche meanes of their wealth.

Experience hath lately taught vs by some of our neighbour prouinces, how exceedingly it mounts the state of a commonwealth, to put forth Navigation (if it were possible) into all parts and corners of the world, to furnish our owne wants, and also to supply from one kingdome to another, such severall needfull thinges, as for want of shipping and other meanes they cannot furnish of themselves, for this will raise experience, and men of skill, as also strength at sea and land with honour wealth and riches, returning still to the heads and fountaines from whence their first occasions grew.

Wee may but looke a little backe, and we shall see what

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a nonice our Nation was within these fiftyscore yeares , in case of sozaine trade, not knowing whence to fetch , nor which way to transport, but onely to some marte or staple towne, within two dayes sayling, and that was counted so great a matter then, that therefore they were called Merchant adventurers, and the great Hulkes of Italy , which in those dayes brought spices Corants and such like, and landed at Southampton, (the Storhouse then for Marchandize) are Chronicled for wonders in our English Stories, for indeede, wee knew no better then, but were content (as babes) with Easterlings on the one hand, and Lumbards on the other, whitch were continuall Liegers in London, and sed vs as they listed.

And take this ever as a rule that Domestike Marchantizing bringes forth but poore effectes in a commonwealth whereof I needed not haue shewed example further then our owne dozes.

What was the case of England before the golden daies of Queene Elizabeth, at whose comming to the crowne, the State of Marchants was so poore and meane, that renting out her customes in wardes, but at a very lowe rate, yet it brought the farmer vpon his knees.

A man that markes the difference, and shall compare those times and these together, shall thinke it were impossible, (vnlesse his knowledge taught him otherwise) that the daies and raigne of our Elizabeth, whose hand was euer lending, to distressed neighbour Princes, and her sword unsheathed continually, repulsing sozaine enemies, should yet releue and raise the State of her customes, the strength of her Nation, and the condition of her people, euerie way seauen fold to that they were before, onely by encouraging the royal trade of Marchandize, as wee see it is this day apparant: Let God haue the honour, and blessed bee her memorie, and the memoriall of those Managers of State in her daies, for their worthy counsells, many of whitch though they now sleepe, and rest with their Soueraigne in peace, yet some doe

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Will rem vire, and doe succede in place, wherz long may they stand, and their seide after them, like the Pillars and Worthes of King David, to sheld the head and honour of our Solomon, and will to uphold and enlarge our happiness for ever, and this I am driven to speake and mention by the wyp; where I meant it not, in regard of some which vpon a disaster, beginne to ware weary of all, discouraging themselves and others, from this and all other forraigne aduentures, to let them know, that each thing hath increase, from whence it had beginning: and to put our selues in minde, that wee faile not in furthering those causes, that bring forth such effects.

Another instance might be shewed in one particular, which fareth very much our English Nation, and all the Warres of our soueraigne King, that entoyng such plenty of woodlands, and fruitfull soyles, within England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: yet our want of industrie to be such, that Netherlanders which haue not a stice of wood growing, nor any land for so lwing, shoud surpashe and goe beyond vs in continuall plenty of corne and shippynge, me thinkes the reformation hereof shoud finde more fauour at our hands, that in such points of ciuill policie, no people of lesser meanes shoud cast vs so behinde, and each well minded man shoud levo his helpe to heale and cure such staines and scarres in the face of our state, as beeing viewed and wryed wel, may very well make vs blush.

And now to our present busynesse in hand, which so many stumble at, in regard of the continuall charge, I would haue them know, that it cannot be great nor long as the busynesse my be handled. Two things are speciallie required herein, people to make the plantation, and money to furnish our present prouisions, and shippings now in hand: For the first we neede not doubt, our land abounding with swarnes of idle persons, which haing no meanes of labour to releaze their miserie, doe likewise swarne in lewd and naughtie practizes, so that if we seeke not some waies for their forraigne emplot-

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ment, wee must provide shortly more persons, and corrections for these bad conditions, for it fares with populous common weales, as with plants and trees that bee too fronde, which not able to sustaine and feede their multitude of branches, do admit an engraving of their buds and banches, into some other soyle, accounting it a benefit for preseruation of their kinde, and a disburdening their stocke, of those superfluous twigs, that sucke away their nourishment. And we shal finde that hence it was, the Gothes and Vandalles, with other barbarous Nations, seeing an overflowing of their multitudes at home, Did therefore send their Armies out as raigning clouds at sundry times, to couer the faces of Spaine, Italy, and other Provinces, to free their owne from pestering: so that you see it no new thing, but most profitable for our State, to rid our multitudes of such as lie at home, pestering and infecting one another, with vice and villany, Worse then the plague it selfe: whose very miseries drues many of them, by meanes to be cut of, as bad and wicked members, or else both them and theirs to be relievued, at the common charge of others.

Pet I doe not meane, that none but such unsound members, and such poore as want their bread, are fittest for this employmēt, for we entend to have of every trade and profession, both honest, wise and painfull men, whereof our land and City is able to spare and furnish many, (as we had experiance in our last sending thither) which will be glad to goe, and plant themselves so happily, and their children after them, to hold and keepe conformity, with the lawes, lan-

guage and religion of England for ever.
Touching whiche, I doe earnestly admonish you to beware and shunne thre kyns of people: The first, a most vile minded sorte, and for the most part badde members of this Citie, by some meanes shaken out of their honest courses, and now listning by their wites, will be alwaies denising some unhappinesse to wrong the plantation: such as daily beate their braines, and seeke by lyng suggestions, vi-

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der colour of good pretence to the Common wealth to infringe our auncient liberties, and wold (if they were not mette withall and curbed by authority) make a monopoly to themselves, of each thing after other, belonging to the free-
dom of every mans possession, the very wazze of Merchanc-
dizing.

The second sort are Papists, professed or Recusant, of which I wold not one, seasoned with the least taint of that leauen, to be settled in our plantation, nor in any part of that countrie, but if once perceyued, such an one, weede him out, and shippe him home for England, for they will euer bee plotting and conspiring, to roote you out if they can, howsoeuer they swaere, flatter, and equiuocate, belieue them not, keepe only these two examples in mind.

VVatson the seminary priest in his printed Quodlibets, he, of all other men protesteth the greatest truth and fidelity to his Prince and countrey; obiecting all the bloudy plottes and treasons, to haue come from the combination of Lesuits, and srem Parsons that Arch-Athiest in chiese, but as for himselfe, hee willed no longer to live and breath, then the thoughts of his hart shold be true and upright to his Prince and countrey: Notwithstanding, this VVatson was the very first wretch of all other, that had his hand in treason against our King, and reapt his reward according to his wish.

The other example is a Popish Pamplet, called the Lay Catholikes Petition, offered to h:s Maiesty for tolleration of Popery, protesting likewise their fidelity and vnsafinoe lone to his Maiesty, offering to bee bound life for life with god suerties for their loyall behaviour: happy men had wee beeene to haue taken theire bonds, (no doubt) for even at that instant, when this petition was exhibiting, the chiese heads of those lay Catholikes, were then labouring with all their might, to undermine the Parliament house, to shake the Pillars, and the whole frame of the Kingdome to shivers.

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And which is more, there is newly dispersed an idle discourse against an honourable personage of this land, by a Papist, that termes himselfe a Catholike Divine, defending Garnet the Popish Priest; saying, there was nothing against him at his arraignment, but onely his acquaintance with the powder plotte: which (saith he) being recalc'd unto him in auricular confession, he might not therefore by the law and right of Catholike religion, disclose nor make it knownen.

How like you these Catholikes and this divinity? if they grow so bold and desperate in a naughtie settled state, howe much more dangerous in the birth and infancy of yours? Wherefore if you will live and prosper, harbor not this viperous brode in your bosome, which will eat out and consume the wombe of their mother.

The third sort to abynde, are evill affected Magistrates, a plague that God himselfe complaines of by the Prophet Isaiah, O my people, they that leade thee, cause thee to erre. Touching whitch, I am no way able to speake enough, for heretin lies the vry life of all: let no partiality pre-serre them, unlesse they be worthy men; if they be papists or popishly minded; if prophane Atheists, contemning God and his word, turning religion to policy, vnchasse, idle, ambitious, proude and tyranous, forgetting their allegiance to their King, and duety to their country, neglecting their commission of iuridgement, aduancing wilde and vicious persons like themselves, and basely vsing those that be vertuous, godly, and well affected: then looke for no blessing nor assistance of God, but misery, crosses, and confusions in all wee take in hand: but in men of knowledge, and religiouse education, there is ever found true humility, temperance and iustice, toynd with confidence, valour and noble courage, such as was in Moses the man of God, whose iustice exceeded, and courage was incomparable, and yet the meekest man that went upon the earth; ten of such will chase an hundred: no aduersity can make them dispaire, their prouident care

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care wil ever be to repulse injuries, and reppresse the insolent, to enceurage the painefull and best minded, to imploy the idle to some honest labours, and to releue with mercy and comiseration, the most feble, weakest and meanest member.

And as for the generall sort that shall goe to be planters, bee they never so poore, so they bee honest, and painefull, the place will make them rich : all kind of Artificers wee must first imploy, as Carpenters, Ship-wrights, Malesns, Sawyers, Brickemakers, Witchlayers, Plowmen, Howers, Planters, Fishermen, Copers, Smithes, Mettal men, Taylores, Turners, and such like, to make and fitte all necessaries, for comfort and use of the Colony, and for such as are of no trades (if they be industrious) they shall haue there imployment enough, for there is a wold of meanes to set many thousands a worke, partly in such things as I mentioned before, and in many other profitable works, for no man must live idle there.

And by this imployment, wee may happily stoppe the course of those Irregular youthes of no religion, that daily runne from vs to Rome and Rhemes for exhibition, whiche after a little hammering and trayning there by Parsons and his Impes, they become pitable for the impression of any villany whatsoeuer, as appeares by their positions and practices at home and abroad.

And hereby our Mariners shall not lie idle, nor our Divers sell their shippes for want of freight : you know how many good shippes are daily solde, and made away to forreine nations : how manie men for want of imployment, betake themselves to Tunis, Spaine and Florence, and to serue in courses not warrantable, which would better beseeme, our owne walles and borders to be spread with such banches, that their native countrey, and not forreine Princes, mighre respe their fruite, as being both exquisite Navigators, and resolute men for seruice, as any the wold affoordes.

Wee intend to plant there (God willing) great plentie

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of Sugar Canes, for which the soyle and climate is verie apt and fitte, also Linseed, and Rapeseedes to make Oiles, whiche because the soile is stronge and cheape, may there be sowed and made to great benefite: We must plant also Drenges, Limons, Almonds, Almondes, Rice, Cuminin, Cotten wolle, Carewey seeds, Ginger, Madder, Olives, Dris, Sumacke & many such like, which I cannot now name, all very god Marchandize, and will there grow and encrease, as wel as in Italy or any other part of the streights, whence we fetch them now. And in searching the land, there is undoubted hope of finding Cochinell, the plant of rich Indico, Graineberries, Weaver hydes, Pearles, rich Treasure, and the South sea, leading to China, with many other benefites which our day light will discouer.

But of all other things, that God hath densed that countrie, there is want of Sheepe to make wollen cloth, and this want of cloth, must alwaies bee supplied from England, whereby when the Colony is thorowly increased, and the Indians brought to our Civilitie, (as they will in short time) It will cause a mighty vent of English clothes, a great benefit to our Nation, and a raising againe of that ancient trade of clothing, so much decayed in England: and whose listing vp againe (me thinkes) I see apparanly approaching, by the god dispositions of our best sort of Citizens, who willingly engage themselves to undertake all new discouerries, as into this of the West, and by the North West to finde out China. And unto the East beyond the Cape, into the Red Sea, the gulfes of Persia, the streights of Sunda, and among all the Kings of India, for the god and honour of our Nation: Which calles to minde, a blinde Prophecie in one of the Sibylls, that before the ende of the world there shallbe a discouerie of all Nations: Which shall come to bee knowne and acquainted together, as one neighbour with another, which since the confuson of tongues haue lyen obscure and hid.

But how ever that be, yet these god mindes and resoluti-
ons,

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ons, doe serue for imitation to others, and do deserue assuredly the best encouragement, whereby wee shall not still betake our selues to small and little Shippes (as wee daile doe beginne) but shall reare againe, such Marchants Shippes both tall and stout, as no Forraime Shaple that swimmes, shall make them baile or stope; whereby to make this little Northernne corner of the world, to be in short time the richest Store-house and Staple for Marchandise in all Europe.

The second thing to make this Plantation, is money, to be raised among the aduenturers, wherein the sooner and more deepeley men engage themselves, their charge will be the shorter and their gaine the greater, as in this last point which I haue to speake for the good of each particular Aduenturer, I will make it plaine.

First you shall understand, that his Maiestie hath graunted vs an enlargement of our Charter, with many ample priuledges, wherein we haue Knights and Gentlemen of god place: Named for the Kings Counsell of Virginia to go in the vs: As also for every Planter and Aduenturer halbe inserfed in the Patent by name: This ground beeing laid wee purpose presently to make supply of Men Women and chil-²den (so many as wee can) to make the Plantation: Wee call those Planters that goe in their persons to dwel there: And thole Aduenturers, that aduenture their money and go not in person, and both doe make the members of one Colonie: wee doe account twelue pound ten shillings to be a single share aduentured: Every ordinarie man or woman, if they will goe and dwel there, and every Childe aboue tenne yeares, that halbe carried thither to remaine, halbe allowet for each of their persons a single share, as if they had aduentured twelue pound ten shillings in money: every extra-ordinarie man, as Diuines, Gouvernores, Ministers of State and Justice, Knights, Gentlemen, Pheistors, and such as be men of worth for speciall services, are all to goe as planters, and to execute their severall functions in the Coloyie, and are to

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to bee maintained at the comynge in charge, and are to receyue
 their Dividende (as others doe) at seuen yeeres end, and they
 are to bee agreed withall before they goe, and to bee rated by
 the Councell according to the value of their personz: which
 shalbe set downe and registred in a booke, that it may al-
 wates appeare what people haue gone to the Plantation, at
 what time they went, and how their personz were valued:
 And likewise if any that goe to be planterz, will lay downe
 money to the Treasurer, it shalbe also registred and their
 shares enlarged accordingly, be it for more or lesse. All charges
 of setting, and in maintaining the plantation, and of making
 supplies, shalbe borne in a joint stocke of the aduenturerz for
 seuen yeeres after the date of our new enlargement: during
 whiche time there shalbe no aduenture, nor goods returned in
 private from thence, neyther by Master, Mistriner, Plan-
 ter nor passenger; they shalbe restrained by bind and search,
 that as wee supply from hence to the planterz at our owne
 charge, all necessaries for food and apparell, for fortifying and
 building of houses in a joint stocke, so they are also to returne
 from thence, the encrasse and fruits of their labours, for the
 use and aduancement of the same joint stocke, till the ende of
 seuen yeeres: at whiche time we purpose (God willing) to
 make a diuision by Comissioners appointed, of al the lands
 graunted vnto vs by his Maiestie, to every of the Colonie
 according to each mans severall aduenture, agreeing with
 our Register booke, whiche wee doubt not will bee for euerie
 share of twelve pound ferme shillings, ffe hundred acres at
 least: Now if any thinke that wee shalbe tied to a continual
 charge, of making new supplies for seuen yeeres, let them
 conceiuethus much, that if we doe it throughly at the first,
 by engaing our selues at once, in furnishing many men and
 other meanes: assuredly after the second yeare, the returnes
 from thence, wil be able with an ouer-plus, to make supplies
 at large, so that our purses shalbe freed and the ouerplus of
 stocke will also grow to greatness, whiche stocke is also (as the
 land) to be diuided equilly at seuen yeares end, or sooner, or so
 often

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often as the company shall thinke fit for the greatnessse of it,
to make a Diuident.

And as by this wee shall bee soone freed from charge and
expence, so there growes a greater benefit to the planters (by
bestowing their labours cheerfully) to make returne of
Stocke, for hereby the sooner they freeing vs from disburs-
ments, the more our shares and portions will be lessened in
the Diuident of Stocke and land at seuen yeeres end, wher-
by the lesse comming to vs, the more will be to them, so that
here is no discouragement any way, if men will be capable
to doo themselues good. But if wee will be so wise to linger,
and lie in the wind, to heare what newes, to bring in our
Stocke next yeare, and when we are behinde for foure or fve
aduentures, we come dropping in with one or two, and still
runne in arrearages for twice so much: (For I know many
that would bring in Stocke amongst vs, but they lye out to see
what successe first: and upon such like fermes,) Is this Gen-
tleman-like or Marchant-like, in truth it is paultrie, and such
as would bring all to naught, if wee should be so minded too,
and I tell you true, our single shares will make but a hun-
gry Plantation, if we doe not at the least double them now:
and therefore I urge it the more, so that the very life of all
is now in the beginning by making our supplies throughly,
and thence will our gaines arise both sooner and certaine,
yet I graunt that others may come in hereafter at any
time, eyther to aduenture his person or money, or both, but
if there be spent one yeere of the seuen before hee comes in, or
he that comes in with the first shall notwithstanding bee a
yeare behinde in supplies, they shall be both alike shortened in
a seuenth part of the Diuident both of Stocke and lands, and
if two yeares behinde, then shortened two sevenths, and if but
six moneths, yet a fourteenth part, for euerte man is regi-
stered according to the time, his money or person beganne to
aduenture, or made supply, so that they which come late, get
not the start of those that boore the first brunt of the busines,
and this will neither auantage him that withholdes, nor him-

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der him that is forward: for whatsoeuer falleth from him that is slacke will be founed of him that supplies in due time. But every man that comes in now in the first of these seuen yers and hal afterwards vpon al occasions performe in due time, every twelue pound ten shillings so brought in shall bee accounted an entire single share, and shall receive accordingly without abridgement, as if it had bene brought in, when the enterprize first began, and not otherwise.

And as for the diuisions of landes at seuen yeares end whiche (some may obiect) will be little worth, and unequally diuided: let them understand, that no man shal haue his lot entirly in one place, to be all of the best, or all of the worst, but each man shall haue proportionably to his aduentures, in thre or four distinct differences, that may be made in the godnesse or badnesse of the groundes, by Commissioners equally chosen by the Aduenturers heire, and the planters there; and as for the value and little worth now, of those groundes in Virginia, wee know that in England within these thirty or fourtie yeares, the yearely rent of those groundes (in mante places) were not worth five shillings, that now do goe for fourtie and more.

And how souer those groundes in Virginia are now but little worth indeed, yet time and meanees will make them better, considering how they passe our groundes in England, both in regard of the soile and climate, fitte for many precious vses: And also in how many severall places we purpose to plant our Colony, and not to bestow our costles vpon James towne onely, and vpon the groundes lying thereabout, and to let all the rest lie barren: for seeing his Majestie hath graunted to our Colony as much circuite of ground as all England almoſt, we purpose (God willing,) (if we may be supplied with ſufficient meanees) to ſettle out of hand, ſixteene or ſeven plantatiōns moze, al vpon, or neare our maine River, as capiſtall townes, twenty miles each from other, and every plantation ſhall manure and hoſtand the lands and grounds lying neare vnto it, and alotted for the circuite thereof, and hal-

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Hall all endeour for a soynt stocke, and shall be stili suppli-
ed from hence with more money and provissons, and against
any publike iniurie shall be ready to vrake, and toise them-
selues together: and by this meane we shall come to hane
our Diuident in lands of worth and well manured, which
will be either bought or rented of vs at a good value by the
planters, or by such as intend hereafter to inhabite there, as
also by these severall plantations (which apperte one place bet-
ter fitting then another) wee shall bring forth more severall
sorts of Merchandise, and be also better fortifiid; and besides,
the Planters will be in such hope to haue their owne shares
and habitations in those lands, which they hane so husband-
ed, that it wil cause contending and emulation among them,
which shal bring forth the most profitable and beneficiale
fruits for the soynt stocke.

Wherby vndoubtedly, we shall be soone freed from fur-
ther expence, our gaines will grow, and our stocke encrease,
we shall sell our tymber, saw our plancke, and quickly make
good shipping there, and shall returne from thence with god
imployment, an hundred sail of good shippes yearely, all
which good and much more, wee shall withstand, and bring
our selues into a labozinth, if we pinch and spare our purses
now; therefore not to hold you longer with many wordes,
(being neere Exchange time as I take it) remember what
I haue laid in prouiding my proposition, and take my con-
clusion in a word or two.

Seing our provocacions are so many, our cause and
title goode, auant all idle oracles that seeke to bar vs: The
wisedome of the wisest saith in these cases, Whatsoeuer
thy hand shall find to doe, do it with all thy might.

Our foresses not looking out in time, lost the psime
and fairest proffer, of the greatest wealth in the world, and
we fare their omission for it, yet now it falleth out, that wee
their children are tryed in the like, there being yet an excell-
ent portion left, and by diuine prouidence offered to our
choice, whiche seeing we haue armes to embrase, let it not

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be accounted hereafter, As a prize in the hands of fooles,
that had no hearts to vse it.

The honur of our nation is now very great by his Ma-
tessels meanes, and we his subiects cannot enlarge and vp-
hold it by gizing on, and talking what hath beene done, but
by doing tha: good , which may be commended hereafter, if
we lette still and let slip occasions, we shall gather rust , and
due vnderether our owne wings, committing the folly of the
w^e Romanes heerein, that in time of their glory , flowing
with the Conquesles and spoiles of the world , and having
gotten the Goddess Victoria to Rome , they clipt her
wings , and set her vp among their Gods , that shee might
take her flight no more, as shee had formerly done from the
Grecians, and others , and so effeminating their valor with
idlenesse and security, it brought confusion and ruine to their
state.

Let not so rich a prize of hopefull events , so lately pur-
chased by the hazard of our valiant men , in the deepe seas of
sozietie dangers, now perish in the Hauen by our neglect,
the lites of our friends already planted , and of those noble
Knights and Gentlemen that intend to goo shortly, must lie
at our mercy to be relieved and supplied by vs, or to be made
prey unto others (though wee feare not the subiects of any
Prince in amity) that they will offer w^wrong unto vs : And
howsoever we heare tales and rumours of this and that, yet
be not dismayed, for I tell you, if we find that any miscreants
have wronged, or goe about to hurt our few hundreds there,
we shall be ready to right it againe with many thousands,
like the Giant Anteus , whose often foiles renued his
strength the mo^e.

And consider well that great worke of frēing the pooze
Indians from the devourer , a compassion that every good
man (but passing by) would shew unto a beast : their chil-
dren when they come to be saved , will blesse the day when
first their fathers saw your faces.

If those undaunted English and Scottish Captaines,
that

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that so often venturcd their lynes and spilt their blood, to recover Palestina from the Turkes and Sarazens, had seene the gappe so open in their daies, and the way leading to so many goodly purchases, certaintely it had not now beene lest for vs to doe. How strange a thing is this that al the States of Europe haue beene a sleepe so long, that for an hundred yeares and more, the wealth and riches of the East and West shoulde runne no other current but into one coffer, so long till the running ouer, spread it selfe abundantly, among a factious crew of new created Friers, and that to no moare speciall end, then with instigating bloody plottes to pierce the heart of a Christian State and true religion.

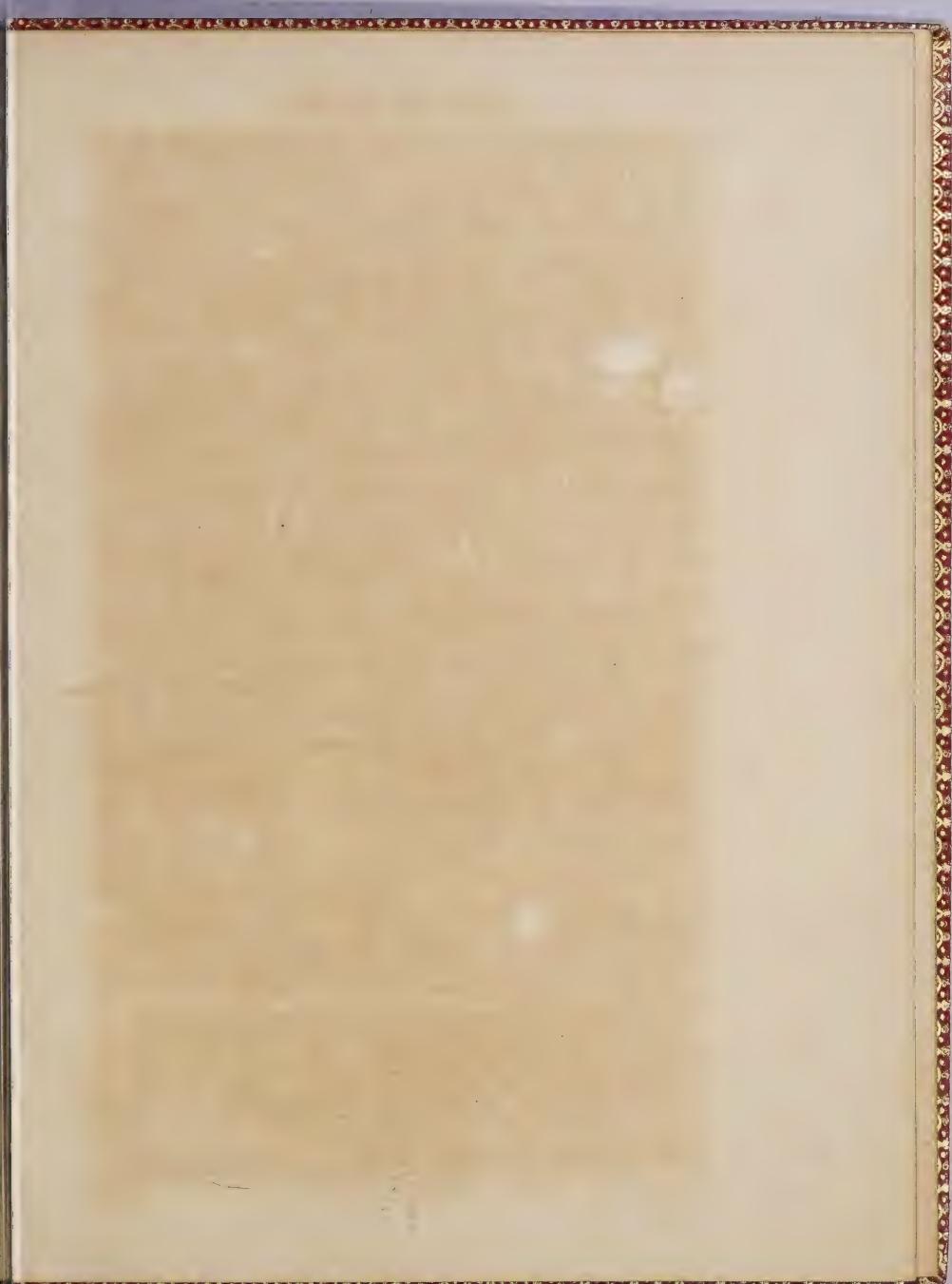
It is long since I read in a little treatise, made by Frith an English Martyre, an ercellent foreshowing touching the happinesse of these Northerne Ilands, and of great wonders that shoulde bee wrought by Scots and English, before the comming of Christ, but I haue almost forgotten, and cannot readily call it to minde as I would, and therefore I omitt it now, Protesting vnto you, it woulde bee my griefe and sorrow, to bee exempted from the companie of so many honorable minded men, & from this enterprize tending to so many god endes, and then which, I truely thinke this day, there is not a work of moare excellent hope vnder the Sunne, and farre excelling (all circumstances layed) those Noble deeds of Alexander, Hercules, and those heathen Monarkes for which they were deemed Gods among their posterite.

And so I leaue it to your consideration, with a memorabile note of Thomas Lord Howard Earle of Surrie, when King Henry the eight with his Nobles at Douer, tooke shippynge for Turwin & Turney, and bidding the said Earle farewell, whom he made Gouvernour in his absence, the Storie saith the Nobleman wept, and iooke his leaue with teares, an admirable good Nature in a valiant minde, greeuing to bee left behinde his Prince and Peeres in such an honourable service.

FINIS.

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